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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : NOVEMBER 10, 1877. A POLICY THAT IS IRREVOCABLE. revoking the Democratic policy which the President has adopted. They still array the southern people as traitors and felons, and would gladly see them again placed under military rule. If half a dozen negroes had been killed pending the election in Mississippi, on Tuesday last, the Republicans would have reconciled their divisions and be found united and co-operating under the "bloody-shirt" banner. But, fortunately for the country, under the policy of home-rule and the wise and peaceful counsels of the Democratic administration of the State, there were none of those scenes of violence which pervaded the State of Mississippi while it was ruled by the plundering carpetbaggers, and the enemies to reconciliation have been deprived of the pabulum on which they have so long subsisted. The eternal hate-ites will seize upon any excuse that will aid them in inducing the President to revoke the Democratic policy to which he has been converted. They tell us that "the President's so called southern policy is not irrevocable. It is based conditionally upon the respect paid in the south to the rights of all classes of people, without regard to race, color or previous condition." This kind of nonsense strikes no terror to the southern people. ilt is equivalent to saying that if the south in all its departments. Her right to two will abandon the Democratic party and join the Republican party they will no longer be molested in their rights by either the military

But the control party they will no longer be molested in their rights by either the military

Mr. J. B. Eustis. His election, although by or the carpetbaggers. But the southern peo-ple are not alarmed by these threats, since they have their old friend, the Democratic cause the senate had not at the time forparty, at their backs, and are sustained by the mally rejected Mr. Pinchback's claim, and President, who has become a convert to their opposition to bayonet rule and their policy of as they do, a certificate which Mr. reconciliation. In discussing the possibility of revoking what has been done in Louisiana and South Carolina, the Philadelphia Times he presents, he should be admitted at once, says: "If there is anything irrevokable about and if not, the senate should say so without a this administration it is this southern policy. It is based, not upon any pledge, but upon the constitution itself, which General Grant in this respect disregarded, and General Hayes scrupulously observed. Furthermore, it was demanded by the popular voice in the election of 1874, and repeated in thunder until the more recently-arising contest for the tones in that of 1876. The conditions of peace were stated in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and when they were accepted by the insurrectionary States the good faith of the general government necessitated the withdrawal of

STILL OUT OF THE UNION. It seems impossible to secure peace and a restored Union under Radical rule. Where tranquility and that order and regard for the Robert E. Lee and the Confederate army, right. But a senator from South Carolina is denied his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat by bribing members of the localitation. It is certainly possible to legislators are senator from South Carolina is destitution. It is certainly possible to legislators are seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat by bribing members of the localitation. It is certainly possible to legislators are seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat by bribing members of the localitation. It is certainly possible to legislators are seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat by bribing members of the localitation. It is certainly possible to legislators are seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat by bribing members of the localitation. It is certainly possible to legislators are seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the thief and indicted villian, who purchased his seat. Patterson, the diffusion rather than of the concentration of wealth, and when that the concentration of wealth, and when that the concentration of the property of G. J. Smith gentlemen were candidates for the count. In the Chromicle from its samount correspondent countries of the countries o by bribing members of the legislature, is done, communism has no excuse for exhas no trouble in retaining the seat he disisting. graces. But Butler, honestly elected by the

twelve years since the last gun was fired in he war between the States, and yet Louisiana is still considered out of the Union, and as no representative in the senate. The question could be decided in an hour, just as the Democrats decided the contest between two negroes and two white Democrats. But, for vile party purposes, the Radicals are closing the doors of the senate in the face of three senators elected by the legislatures of two sovereign States of this Union. Every day that these two States are unrepresented the spirit of the constitution is violated. In dis-

nstitution of the United States. That artie says: 'The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each tate, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.' Now, in point of fact, the present senate is not thus composed. The State of South Carolina has only one senator, and the State of Louisiana none at all. It would seem as if this condition of things would rouble the members of the body, and that they would make haste to fill the empty seats, lest a question should be raised as to whether they are a valid senate, within the meaning of the constitution. They do not seem to be at all worried, however. In secure possession of their own salaries and easy chairs, they are waiting until a dilatory committee shall tell them what they had better do about the vacancies. The committee, meanwhile, instead of deciding at once on the questions of prima facie right, is going into the merits of the contests, and getting on about as rapidly as a chancery court. Passing over the South Carolina case, let us look for a moment at that of Louisiana. From January, 1873, to March, 1877, the State was allowed, by the action of the senate, only one representative

on the floor, and since March last it has been wholly excluded. Thus Louisiana is placed in the attitude of being half out of the Union. Her people are represented in the house, but the State itself is cut off entirely from direct relations with the general government; for it is only-in the senate that a State, as an organization, participates in the affairs of the government. Louisiana has no voice in the confirmation of Federal appointments, and none in the ratification of treaties, and she has only half her rightful voice in the levying of taxes, the voting of appropriations, and the general legislation of congress. It will, perhaps, be said that she is herself to blame, and that she owes her exclusion from the senate to her violent internal dissensions, and her fondness for revolutionary proceedings. But profound peace now prevails with-

in all her borders, and her government has, since March last, been complete and stable Kellogg, then governor, refused to give. If he is entitled to admission on the credentials day's delay, so that the governor of Louisiana can name some one to occupy the seat until

the legislature meets. Instead of taking this course, the senate sends Mr. Eustis to the committee on privileges and elections, and that committee tells him that he must wait other seat is disposed of.

EADS'S RIVER IMPROVEMENT THEORY. Captain Eads, in some of his late addresses, has explained how the jetty system, that has the army from the south, and its complete proved so successful at the mouth of the rehabilitation in the Union. No pretext will river, would be equally so in the course of the justify the political use of the military again, river itself. The Mississippi river carries a and President Hayes is not weak or wicked large amount of sediment. The amount carenough to attempt it. There can be no ried at any point depends upon the current change of policy in this direction without there. If the current is brisk, a large amount raising a storm of indignation that an ad- of sediment is held in suspension; if slow, ministration a great deal stronger than the there is a deposit of sediment that had been present could not withstand. It civil-service | taken up where the current was swifter. The reform were as securely established as a pacifi- relative rapidity of the stream depends upon cation, the country would feel more kindly the comparative width of the river. Where toward President Hayes and better satis- the river is narrow, as a rule, the stream will fied generally." The Times takes the be swifter; where wider, slower; where very correct view of the situation. If the Demo- wide, much slower. Putting rocky places cratic policy of home-rule and reconciliation out of the question, where the current is swift had been adopted as proposed by Andrew it will clear out a comparatively deep chan-Johnson, the war would have been forgotten nel; where wide, a deposit of some portion of soon after the surrender of the Confederates. | the suspended matter will cause the channel When Grant was first elected President, the to shoal. If an average width was decided south had implicit confidence in his honesty upon at which it is desirable the river should and patriotism. But, instead of gradually remain, by placing at the margins of the drawing together the two great sections of the | wide spots willow mattresses, such as consti-Union, and the two great political parties tute the jetties, the flow of water would be whose rancor was engendered by the war, he confined within the required space, and the current would become quicker, as the whole separated them more and more. He made body of water would pass through a narrower the bloody chasm wider, instead of attempting to bridge it over as it has been bridged by channel. This narrowing would bring up

Democratic policy, adopted by Hayes. But what had been a sluggish flow to an average the Radical party can no longer live upon the one. The water would then carry an aversectional hatreds which has been its breath of lage amount of sediment, and the channel life. It can no longer make capital by would be worn down to an average depth. persecuting and slandering the defenseless | The whole of the system is-regulate the and impoverished people of the south. The width of the stream, that will regulate its time and the hour has come for the work of speed, and the speed will regulate the strife to cease. The bitterness of sectional amount of matter held in suspension. hatreds has become a stench in the nostrils of Where that amount in fairly regulated, there

patriotic men in all parts of the Union. The | will be no depositing of soil at the wide parts country is sick of the prolonged saturnalia of of the channel, consequently no formation of sectional hate in the north and the wicked shoals. Experiment has already proved persecutions of the south. The stamina of that, when the river passes on two sides of hate has given out. The south has nothing an island, and is shallow in every part, by to fear. Even if Hayes should recant, and at- stopping the flow on one side, the whole tempt to undo the Democratic policy he has amount of water being sent along the other executed, like a good little man, the Demo-cratic party will see to it that the bayonets speed in the current will cut away the bar has not yet been received. will never again be placed at the throats of and leave a navigable channel. These views of the southern people for the purpose of forcing | Captain Eads are awakening much interest, them to obey the exactions of thieving plun- and may result in bringing about that improvement in river navigation that so deeply concerns the interests and prosperity of

IN FRANCE, in Switzerland, in Russia, and elsewhere, not omitting New York, there is constitution which existed before the war. of the dissemination of ideas opposed to the bitter complaint of the spread of communism, But anarchy follows the rule of Radicalism safe possession of private property. Condemjust as naturally as devastation is found in nation and vituperation will do nothing with the track of the tornado. It has been over this dangerous social outbreak. It is an outtwelve years since the surrender of General break that shows a perception of something still, under Radical rule, the Union has not property. That wrong is expressed by the wrong respecting customs and laws affecting been restored. The Radicals have a major- now popular saying—the rich are becoming ity in the senate of the United States, and of richer and the poor poorer. The pith of this smileth on the zealous sister; but he contentcourse there is opposition to a restored Union saying is that existing systems of distributing eth himself with smiling. in that body. This is evidenced by the fact property favor one class of society rather that two sovereign States still have no reprethan another. If that be so, it is possible sentation in the senate. The Democrats of the house of representatives voted to seat two negroes from South Carolina, in preference class rather than another, and which shall check the tendency for wealth to center in a closed, and the count of the ballots was progressing, when Russell Graham, one of the to two white Democrats, because they thought the blacks had a better prima facie that the blacks had a better prima facie with a large parties reaction reaction reaction reaction. main poor, with a large portion verging on arrested the count, his objection being to the the Chronicle from its Samoan correspondent

n) lawlessness in Louisiana; it has been the transmission of the United States mails. Placing the muzzle of a pistol close to the face gamzed to preserve the peace.

STATE FINANCES.

Why Governor Porter will Recommend the Acceptance of the Bondholders' Proposition-Present Con dition of the Public Debt -The Tax Aggregate for 1877.

Nashville American, 7th: A reporter of the American asked Governor Porter yesterday whether he would, in a message to the egislature, recommend the acceptance of the sixty-cents compromise. "I shall, most asspirit of the constitution is violated. In dis-cussing this subject, the New York Tribune, a Republican paper, says: "We wonder if ture; first, because it will save to the State he senators who are taking things easily at nine million dollars, place the debt within Washington, sitting an hour or so a day, and comfortably killing time while waiting for We can honorably accept it. It is the best the house to send them an appropriation way, in fact, out of our financial difficulties.

bill, ever read section 3 of article 1 of the The reporter also called on Comptrolle Gaines, and asked him whether he could not give him the exact status of the State debt at the present time. Said the comptroller: I have just finished making out such a state ment, and I have no objection to your having it, if you so desire." The statement furit, if you so desire." The statement nished by the comptroller is as follows: December 19, 1876, the debt stood \$23,208,400
Accrued Interest unpaid—five Installments, including January, 1878 3.481,260
Estimated coupons, July, 1874, to July, 1875, unpaid 40,000

Bonds canceled since Dec. 10, 1876. Coupons of the above five installments canceled

Subtract from \$26,729,660, and \$24,711,660 remains.
From this is to be taken the indebtedness of the Mississippi Central.
Mississippi and Tennessee

\$1,515,924 from \$24,711,660 leaves \$23,195,736, the present actual indebtedness. Sixty per cent. of this debt is \$13,917,441 60, which, at six per cent., would call for an aggregate interest of \$835,046 50 per annum. The assessed value of property is \$235,000,000. By present legislative enactment the ten per cent. and privilege taxes are already mortgaged for current expenses for 1877-78. Now the legislature, if the proposed compromise is accepted, will have to provide for this \$835,-046 50. A levy of forty cents on \$235,000,-000 of property would give \$940,000, less necessary expenses for collection. It would, owever, about pay the interest. Revenue derived from the merchants' tax is a large part of the privilege taxes, but this, unlike the rest of the privileges, depends on the State tax levy; that is, if the tax should be placed at forty cents, the ad ralorem tax on merchants would be forty cents on the hundred, and privilege taxes on merchants the same. All other privileges are fixed and cerprivilege taxes would pay current expenses, and the additional tax were placed at forty cents, a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars would be derived from privilege taxes, which would give an annual sinking fund to that amount. It is possible, however, that the ten cents tax will not quite pay the current expenses, and in this event this amount will have to be increased. The total amount of taxes necessary to be levied would depend very much upon the amount of sinking fund to be provided for. The following

is a tabular statement of the aggregate tax of 1877, as compared with that of 1876: East Tennessee. 1877. 832,321 1,985,390 456,190 456,190 8,031,105 2,413,286 2,091,828 382,060 340,249 2,1755,534 2,207,072 2,671,780 943,522 2,063,100 470,312 8,931,521 1,757,121 2,420,079 2,211,262 554,018 303,259 2,050,330 1,807,818 2,189,000 1.823.230 1,071.355 1,140.057 567,250 3,201.248 1.014.039 156.432 5,435.847 2,312.582 850,181 1,049.098 1,226.277 1,286.860 673.159 645.887 1,566.301 1,448.528 980.377 269,980 1,351.035

\$54,226,494 \$56,878,064 Decrease, \$2,651,570, or 4.66 per cent. Middle Tennessee.

.\$106,631,637 \$118,096,475 Decrease, \$11,464,834 or 9.70 per cent. Clay and DeKalb counties are estimated for 1877, their reports not having been made for

West Tennessee. 1877.
941,452
1,674,612
4,105,450
3,384,045
1,567,860
2,504,870
668,322
1,903,867
8,599,171
838,622
3,356,929
2,397,783
3,476,205
903,709
4,761,138
1,660,984
5,019,802
25,239,749

.875.724,621 Decrease, \$17,308,675, or about 181/2 per

RECAPITULATION. East Tennessee. . . \$ 54,226,494 Middle Tennessee. . 106,631,637 West Tennessee. . . 75,724,621 1876. \$ 56,878,064 118,096,475 93,033,296 Total\$236,582,752 or 11 73-100 per cent.

A Snare for the Pastor. Puck: This is, moreover, the time when he young woman who walketh uprightly, taketh counsel with herself, and getteth her wools of various colors, and knitteth a comforter for the attractive and eligible young minister, against the time when he shall be cold in the days of winter. And this she doeth that he may be grateful therefor, and may say unto her: "Maiden, wilt thou be my wife?" But the attractive and eligible in the days of winter. And this she doeth that he may be grateful therefor, and may say unto her: "Maiden, wilt thou be my wife?" But the attractive and eligible in the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the does not be under the days of winter. And this she does not be under the does not be under the days of the young minister smoketh her little game; yea, in that locality hath he been ere this, and he

or neck of M'Iver, with the remark, "It shall not be counted," and at the same time pull-ing the trigger. The pistol, a five-shooter, snapped, and M Iver, who, it seems, is a pow-erful man, wrenched the pistol from Graham's hand before he could fire again, and fired the four remaining shots at his adversary, killing him almost instantly.

SITTING-BULL'S

New Home-Fine Hunting Grounds and Good Market for Peltry-His Reply to the Queen's Offer of a Home in her Dominions.

NEW YORK, November 9 .- A Fort Walsh letter, dated November 1st, says that Sitting-Bull's future home is to be on Deer river. He and his band will be securely guarded by the Sitting-Bull will find a good market for his skins at the Hudson Bay company's store. In three days, he was told by Colonel M'Leod, he was to hold himself in readiness to move to his new quarters; that, the queen had, through her servant at Ottowa provided a through her servant at Ottowa, provided a good home for him, where he could live in peace. Sitting-Bull made an eloquent reply, saying: "I came to you in the first place because I was being hard driven by the Americans. They broke their treaties with my people, and when I rose up, I fought not against them, but for our rights, as the first people on this 1.670,000 not 348,000 rights, part of earth. They pursued me like a dog and would have hung me to a tree. They are not just. They drive us into war and seek

to punish us for fighting. That is not hon-est; the queen would not do that. After thanking the queen, tell her that I will be good, that my people will be good. I will take my people to the Red Deer country; and now I declare before you, I will not and now I declare before you, I will not trouble, or annoy, or give pain to the queen. I will be quiet; I will never fight on your soil, unless you ask me to help you, then I will fight, place me where you like. I will be at peace in Canada, but you who are brave soldiers, and not treaty breakers, thieves and orderers, you would think me a coward if I did not die fighting the Americans. Therefore while I will go to the Red Deer now, to live at peace (here the speaker almost shrieked) I will come back when my braves are strong; or if they will not come with me, I will come alone and fight the Americans until death. You, I love and respect; them, I hate, and your queen's soldlers will despis me if I did not hate them. That is all. am ready to go with you to the Red Deer. The Blackfeet Indians say they won't stand any nonsense from the Sioux. The Nez Perces, who fied here before Joseph's surren-der, have nearly all returned. They attempted to squat between this post and Beetles. tain. If the present ten cents levy and the but were warned off. Some of them crossed the mountains into British Columbia, probably with the intention of joining their old llies, the Okorogons.
The Herald's Fort Walsh special says that when Sitting-Bull was ordered to move to the Red river he made an eloquent speech, signifying a ready compliance and unending fealty to the queen. He promised that when his braves were strong he would return and fight the Americans until death. On leaving

the fort Sitting-Bull wept. A TIGRESS AT LARGE.

ir. Barnum's Jennie Makes a Leap for Liberty in the Central Park-How She was Recaptured.

Jennie, Barnum's tigress, got loose yester-day morning in the building used as a me-nagerie at the Central park. Mr. Barnum's wild beasts were going into winter quarters, and the vans containing them stood in the park in front of the arsenal and opposite the menagerie. Each of the vans was backed menagerie. Each of the vans was backed up in its turn to the doorway leading 2570,425 2380,246 the keepers rolled to the door what is called 483,018 130,324 5,694,314 2516,851 886,458 1,004,672 1,219,417 1,039,254 717,927 752,802 764,250 1,374,490 1,377,178 1,377,178 2,377,17 seemed to go along smoothly and to the great satisfaction of the men, women and children, who, despite the remonstrances of Mr. MacDonald and others, would crowd about the vehicles and the doorway. At last a van containing "Jennie," the tigress, was backed up, and her ladyship underwent the coaxing process preparatory to her transfer. The boys and children closed in again about the door and were on tiptoe to see her spring

into the shifter.

"There she goes!" shricked some one.

"Where? Where?" passed from lip to lip of the straining, staring throng.

"Out of the cage!" "She's free!" "She's in the building!" screamed the men, and the doors of the edifice were closed. The spectators were panie-stricken. The had lost all interest in the tiger as a spectacte, whose fangs they expected to feel as they fled precipitately in every direction. Boys scram-bled on top of the vans. Men essayed to get into the sea-lions' inclosure, while others never stopped to breathe or look behind them until they had got clear of the park altogether. Meanwhile the keepers were trying to recapture the liberty-loving Jennie. They related to the *Herald* reporter, who, with the rest, was momentarily expecting to see her tawny carcass crash through one of the windows, that she took refuge behind a cage and under one of the windows, the fragile nature of which she did not know. The shifter, with open door, was pushed close up to her, and the men, with uplifted arms, threatening to whip her, hemmed her in on both sides. Being in a strange place, and seeing her kin all caged

about her, Jennie was not fractious. She took refuge from her pursuers in the shifter, and was trapped before any harm was done. Pacific Coast News. SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.-The old

established firm of Fordham & Jennings ship-chandlers and grocers, failed to-day. They state their liabilities at ninety thousand, and offer their creditors fifty cents o the dollar. Cause, losses on stocks, The cigar-makers' union deny the recently telegraphed statement that they will bring any of the New York striking cigar-makers to this city. An inquiry among the Chinese fails to confirm the report that any of them are going to New York to take the place of The whaling steamer Bouquet ran on reef Tuesday, near Drake's bay, and capsized

Crew saved. The spurt in the Ophir stocks is attributed partly to manipulation of the short interest by the bulis, and reports of a strike in the A Virginia Press dispatch of this evening says that the east drift on a nineteen hundred feet level has ron into ore assaying from fourteen to twenty-four dollars per ton, some

choice samples going to fifty. The drift has been bulk-headed, pending arrangements for an advantageous working. A number of experts are on the ground, but no one has yet been admitted to the mine. Much exritement in Virginia over the strike. Report of Commissioner of Customs

Washington, November 8.-The commissioner of customs, in his annual report, says that six thousand seven hundred and thirty-five accounts were adjusted the past year. Paid into the treasury from all sources, the accounts relating to which were settled, one hundred and thirty-two million six hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and forty-one dollars, of which one hundred and thirty million nine hundred and fifty-six thousard four hundred and ninety-three dolneglected to carry the proper credits to their accounts. The commissioner says it is a serious defect in the customs system which permits the importation of wines and spirits for consumption without preserving their identity, so that the packages may not be used me and again to the prejudice of the internal revenue after they have been emptied of

their imported contents. Another Version of the Recent Trouble in the Samoan Islands. SAN FRANCISCO, November 9 - A letter to for the long, and the other for an unexpired sent the claim through the British consul, as legislature which the President has recognized as the valid legislature, is refused his place in a body wherein Patterson is recognized as a leading spirit. In Louisiana the outrage is still more infamous, and forcibly demonstrates the inability of the Radical party to restore the Union. There is no lawlessness in Louisiana; it has been the president has recognized as a leading spirit. In Louisiana it has been the president for the long, and the other for an unexpired term. But this did not satisfy the challenger, and he insisted on the ballot being throw nout. Mr. Samuel Grant, the clerk, who was keeping the taily-sheet, stopped, when Mr. M'Iver instructed him to proceed, as the ballot should not be forcibly demonstrates the inability of the flatter in the long, and the other for an unexpired term. But this did not satisfy the challenger, and he insisted on the ballot being throw nout. Mr. Samuel Grant, the clerk, who was keeping the taily-sheet, stopped, when Mr. M'Iver instructed him to proceed, as the ballot was put under the British consul, as is the custom in the absence of a legal system. Mr. Samuel Grant, the clerk, who was keeping the taily-sheet, stopped, when Mr. M'Iver instructed him to proceed, as the ballot was all right. Mr. Graham again interfered, insisting that the ballot should not be counted. Mr. M'Iver said, "I am inspector of this election, and the ballot shall be town the long, and the other for an unexpired term. But this did not satisfy the challenger, and he insisted on the ballot being throw nout. Mr. Samuel Grant, the clerk, who was keeping the taily-sheet, stopped, when Mr. M'Iver instructed him to proceed, as the ballot should not be lot town and he insisted on the ballot should not proceed, as the ballot should not be settlement of the was put under the British consul, as it is the custom in the absence of a legal system. Mr. Samuel Grant, the clerk, who was keeping the taily-sheet, stopped, when Mr. M'Iver instructed him to proceed, as the ballot was all right. Mr. Graham again i

TEXAS CATTLE THIEVES

Engaged by Mexican Troops on the American Side of the Rio Grande-Stock Recovered and Restored

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—A Galveston Neies San Antonio special says: "Information has been received here that, on the nine teenth of October, a party of Mexicans eighty-seven in number, under command of Don Narcisco Arago, of San Carlos, Mexico had a battle in Texas, near the Guadaloupe mountains, with a party of Indians, who had been depredating in Mexico, near Chihuahua, killing six bucks, and capturing six squaws and sixty-nine head of stock, stolen from peo-ple living near San Diego, in Mexico. These Indians were from the Fort Stanton reserva-tion, in New Mexico, on the American side of and his band will be securely guarded by the police, but the most efficient watch over him will be that of his neighbors, the Biackfeet and Plain Crees. Red Deer river is much and Plain Crees. Red Deer river is much law Buffalo and smaller game, and

Absconded.
C:ncinnati, November 8.—It is reported that Carl Sack, of Eichberg & Sack, has absconded He has been borrowing money from friends and business men and giving the firm's checks, which have proved worth less, amounting to nearly twenty thousand dollars. The firm made an assignment to

The " Bone and Sinew ' time-been made the subject of laudation; but when those useful parts of the human structure become scarcely be called graceful. The eye delights not to dwell upon angles and ridges in either man or woman. Moreover, extreme emaciation is a sign of imperfect digestion and consequent poverty of the blood. Both these evils are remedied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which render digestion and assimilstomach Sitiers, which render digestion and assimilation certaintities, in consequence of which the blood acquires richness and the body substance. Thus are the hollow places filled up and the angles rounded off. Through the instrumentality of this peerless aid to digestion and promoter of physical well being, the body rapidly gains in vigor, color returns to the hollow cheek, the appetite improves, nervous symptoms vanish, and a healthful impetus is given to every vital function.

A CARD. To all who are suffering from the errors and indisretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay loss of manhood etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America Send a self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph I ISMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

RELIABLE belp for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations, Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

MEDICAL.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1877. I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the hu-man body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been

the production of TUTTS LIVER PILLS Their popularity has become so extended, and the demand so great, as to induce unscrupu-lous parties to counterfeit them, thereby ROB-BING ME of the reward, and the afflicted of

TO CAUTION THE PUBLIC. and protect them from vile impositions have adopted a new label, which bears my rade-mark and notice of its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my

1091 Jutt M. O.

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LET THE HONEST PEOPLE OF AMERICA SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DEFRAUDED. Scrutinize the label closely; see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. I can be found everywhere. Very respectfully W. H. TUTT.

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for the speedy cure of nervous debility premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Aurora druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N.Y. AYEGOOD REPTIN OR DESCRIPTION OF SANFORDS CRAMES DIARRIES OF DIARRIES OF SANFORDS OF SANFO NUST HE KEPT IN ORDER. SANFORDS OF PILES DIARRITEA CONSTIPATION OF SIGNIFICANTIES SIGNIFI

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10,000 bundle Iron Tles.

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50 tierces Hams.

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Having found it impossible to dispose of our entire WINTER STOCK during the summer months, we will

500 pcs. Assorted Worsted Dress Goods.

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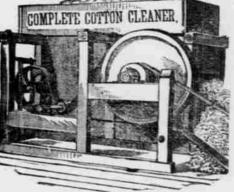
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The Complete Cotton Cleaner thoroughly removes all **Dust**, **Dirt**, **Sand** and light **Trash** from cotton before ginning; saves the wear of the ginstend, increases the yield of lint and improves its quality, from 1 to 4 grades. It is light running, simple in operation, easily understood, and readily adjusted to steam, water or horse-power.

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2000 barrels Floar, 100 casks Bacon, 2000 barrels Whisky 1000 bags Coffee, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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HAIR BALSAM. PARKER'S or Restoring Gray Hair to its origins om the cheap and impure ingredients that render many other prepartions injurious. It is exquisitely antly prepared as to make it a toilet uxury, indispensable to those who have once used it. It removes Dandruff and stops the Hair falling. It renders the Hair vigorous and beau tiful. It preserves its luxuriance

Sold by all Druggists. HAIR BALSAM.

Color and Life when Gray, harsh and

NOTICES. Mississippi & Tennessee R. R. Co. Stockholders' Meeting.

THE annual convention of the stockholders of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company will be held on Wednesday, November 21, 1877, at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., at which time Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Certificates of stock will pass the owner and his mmediate family to and from the meeting. S. H. LAMB, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Radford, Stratton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. L. Radford withdrawing from the house, and B. M. Stratton continuing at the old stand, under the firm name and style of B. M. Stratton & Co., where the business of the old firm will be settled. W. L. RADFORD.

138 Thanking our friends and the public for their liberal patronage extended the old house, would request that the same be extended to the new firm.

W. L. RADFORD.

B. M. STRATTON & CO (SUCCESSORS TO RADFORD & STRATTON), DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Teas, Coffees, Etc. 281 Main Street. NEAR MADISON MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

NOTICE. Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Mosby and C. P. Hunt, under the firm name and style of Mosby, Hont & Co., is this day (November 1, 1877.) dissolved, by the said Mosby retiring therefrom. C. P. Hunt, and his partner in business, T. J. Hunt, will take charge of the assets, and pay all of the indebtedness of Mosby, Hunt & Co., P. HUNT.

C. P. HUNT.

J. HUNT.

T. J. HUNT.

Co., I take pleasure in recommending my successors to the patrons of the old firm. o the patrons of the old firm. Memphis, November 1, 1877.

C. P. BUNT. THOS. J. HUNT. C. P. HUNT & CO. Grocers

COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 306 Front street. MOSBY & HUNT BLOCK MEMPHIS, TENN Referring to above, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors hitherto bestowed the old firm, and promise our most careful attention to all business intrusted to our care.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Phelan & Murphy was dissolved by mutual consent September 10th, Mr. Ben. NEW FIRM. M. J. J. MURPHY and B. F. MURPHY, und M. J. J. MURPHY and B. F. MURPHY, will continue the Fire, Marine and Hull Insur-ance Business, at No. 5 Madison street, Mem-phis, Tenn. They will represent only first-class com-panies, and are prepared to take risks on city and sex-and all other classes naurable property.